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his book has had such great influence on the making of the law of municipal corporations. Beginning with Vol. 1 of the State of Maine, he went through the successive reports of that state; and in like manner he went through page by page the reports of every one of the states and of the federal and English courts. Dillon on Municipal Corporations is, therefore, proof positive of the fundamental theory of the common law that from all the precedents one may get the whole truth about things as they are — and, indeed, a strong impression as to how things ought to be. This is the fifth edition, which the profession has demanded so as to have an authoritative exposition of the continued growth of this department of the law. There is, therefore, no necessity for any extended review of the main portion of this great treatise. It need simply be noted that in the rewriting of the standard sections the amount of matter has been greatly increased and the list of cases cited has been startlingly lengthened. Many entirely new chapters have been added by Judge Dillon in this edition, such as those upon Public Utilities and Municipal Indebtedness; and there are new subjects worked into the old chapters, such as Self-government and Civil Service. This reviewer has only examined with care the new chapter upon Public Utilities. He has been impressed in reading that chapter with the great skill of the eminent writer in working out the fundamental principles of this new system of law from the comparatively few authorities at his disposal. The work in this chapter is comparable to that which the author had to do on the whole subject in the original edition when he created a law of municipal corporations out of the then comparatively few cases dealing with the subject. It is plain that Judge Dillon still has not merely the genius in taking pains in collecting his material, but the ability to make it into a practical system. One might wish that in all departments of law we had as authoritative texts as Dillon on Municipal Corporations; but it is, perhaps, just as well that we have not. If this were so, we might be tempted to give over our study of precedents in every new matter which arises, and rely upon the standard text on that subject. If we should once change our attitude towards the study of precedents, we should get no more texts like Dillon on Municipal Corporations.

B. W.

NEW CODE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Jerome Internoscia. New York: The International Code Company. 1910. pp. lxvi, 1003.

This volume covers both International Law and Conflict of Laws. It anticipates the time when the nations of the whole world will be united, at least to the extent of having an international tribunal, and, in the language of the author, it is "a complete body of rules that would answer the needs of all nations, if only they would unite to revise and then adopt it as an 'International Code.'" As the existing law on international matters is not fully adapted to an ideal time of union and peace, the author necessarily creates a great part of the doctrines which he here weaves into his suggested system; but he estimates that only about one-third of his work is really new. There is no typographical distinction between what is conceded to be a novelty and what is conceived to be a statement of existent practice. Consequently it is impossible to use the volume as an aid in ascertaining what doctrines are now recognized or to test the author's accuracy. All that can be said is that the author's point of view is humanitarian to the last degree, that the scope of his volume is adequate, that the arrangement is appropriate, and that the language is usually clear. On each page the text is given in three languages, — English, French, and Italian. The practical utility of the volume seems to be slight, for even a future legislator as to the subject-matter here covered will need books more obviously connected with law as it is, and hence will prefer such codifications as those of Field, Bluntschli, and Fiore.

THE LAWS OF ENGLAND. By the Right Honourable the Earl of Halsbury and Other Lawyers. London: Butterworth and Company; Philadelphia: Cromarty Law Book Company.

Vol. XV. Food and Drugs to High Treason. 1911. pp. clxxi, 578, 59.

Vol. XVI. Highways to Induction. 1911. pp. ccvii, 692, 54.

Vol. XVII. Industrial Societies to Interpleader. 1911. pp. cxci, 644, 61.

Vol. XV contains articles on Food and Drugs, Fraudulent and Voidable Conveyances, Friendly Societies, Game, Gaming and Wagering, Gas, Gifts, and Guarantee. Of these the article on Gifts is of much value, while that upon Guarantee is an excellent treatise by H. A. de Colyar upon the important and difficult subject of personal suretyship.

Vol. XVI contains articles on Highways, Streets and Bridges, on Husband and Wife (including the law of Marriage and of Divorce), and on the Income Tax, which is of especial interest to the American lawyer in view of the present effort towards a federal income tax.

Vol. XVII contains articles on Industrial Societies, Infants, Inhabited House Duty, Injunction, Inns and Innkeepers, Insurance, and Interpleader. This list of articles indicates the extreme value of this volume to the American lawyer.

The articles appear to maintain the high quality of those in the preceding volumes; and the magnitude of the work attempted becomes clearer as the successive volumes seem to bring us little nearer to the end of the alphabet.

J. H. B.

LEADING CASES AND STATUTES ON THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. By ERNEST COCKLE. Second Edition. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Limited. 1911. pp. xxviii, 371.

THE LIABILITY OF RAILROADS TO INTERSTATE EMPLOYEES. By Philip J. Doherty. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1911. pp. 371.

A HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET. By Mary L. Hinsdale. Ann Arbor, Michigan: George Wahr. 1911. pp. ix, 355.

THE LAW OF THE AIR. By Harold D. Hazeltine. London: University of London Press. 1911. pp. vii, 152.

THE LAWS OF ENGLAND. By the Right Honourable the Earl of Halsbury and Other Lawyers. Volume XVIII. London: Butterworth and Company; Philadelphia: Cromarty Law Book Company. 1911. pp. ccxix, 746, 63.

ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. By Thomas Pitt Taswell-Langmead. Seventh Edition, by Philip A. Ashworth. London: Stevens and Haynes. 1911. pp. xxiv, 651.

STUDIES IN AMERICAN ELEMENTARY LAW. By Jno. C. Townes. Second Edition. Chicago: T. H. Flood and Company. 1911. pp. xxvii, 695.

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN BAR. By Charles Warren. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1911. pp. xii, 586.

NEUTRALIZATION. By Cyrus French Wicker. London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University Press. 1911. pp. viii, 91.

WATER RIGHTS IN THE WESTERN STATES. By Samuel C. Wiel. Third Edition. In two volumes. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney Company. 1911. pp. xlv, 967; 969-2067.

THE CORPORATE NATURE OF ENGLISH SOVEREIGNTY. By W. W. Lucas. London: Jordan and Sons, Limited. 1911. pp. xvi, 91.